

# KENTUCKY

[No. 626.]

WEDNESDAY,

# GAZETTE.

September 19, 1798.

[Vol. XI.]

LEXINGTON—PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD,

PRINTER TO THE COMMONWEALTH.

JOHN JORDAN, JUN.

HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE QUANTITY OF  
MADEIRA,  
SHERRY,  
LISBON, &  
PORT,  
A 150.  
SPIRITS AND BRANDY.

Of a superior quality, which he purposes selling  
very low for Cash.

## Notice.

SEPTEMBER annually being the time ap-  
pointed for entering carriages, I shall at-  
tend on Saturday the 25th of next month at  
Maj. James Morrison's. It is expected that  
all those who have carriages will attend—those  
who do not, may depend on being dealt with  
as the law directs. Entries will be received on  
any preceding day at Maj. Morrison's.

John Arthur, Collector.

August 27, 1798.

THE Managers of the Lexington Lodge  
Lottery have appointed James Ellis, esq.  
attorney at law, to settle the lottery business in  
my absence. Those indebted will please to  
make immediate payment, otherwise suits will  
certainly be commenced without discrimination.

TH. BODLEY.

August 30, 1798.

THE public are hereby informed,  
that the Felling and Dying busi-  
ness, will be carried on in the usual  
and best manner, at major John Mor-  
rison's Felling mill five & a half miles  
from Lexington, on the Tates creek  
road; cloth will be received at Mr.  
George Anderson's store in Lexington,  
near the market house, on the first  
day of every Fayette court, from and  
after October court, and returned the  
following, if there is a supply of wa-  
ter. Every endeavor will be used to  
give satisfaction to those who may  
please to favor me with their custom.  
A journeyman Fuller wanted at said  
mill.

WILLIAM CAMBELL, Fuller,  
September 18, 1798. 7w

## TAKE NOTICE.

I SHALL meet with the commissioners ap-  
pointed by the county court of Mercer coun-  
ty, on the 25th day of September next, between  
the hours of ten and two o'clock, at the house  
of John Bridges, in order to proceed from  
thence to a pre-emption of four hundred acres  
of land granted by the commissioners to John  
Baker, the 26th of April 1783, lying on the wa-  
ters of Cedar creek, a branch of Obolone fork;  
then and there to take the depositions of fund-  
ry witnesses, and perpetuate their testimony  
respecting said land, and do such other act as  
shall be deemed necessary and agreeably to law.

William Griffin.

August 28th, 1798.

TO BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER  
ON SIX MONTH CREDIT.

AT Harris court house, on the first Tues-  
day in October next, it being court day,  
all the lands remaining unsold, of the estate  
of Joseph Barnett, dec. the purchaser to give bond  
and approved security, to  
HARRISON TAYLOR,  
Henry Rogers, Comm'rs.  
STEPHEN CLEAVEY,  
September 18, 1798. 31\*

## WILL BE SOLD.

ON the third Monday in September, at the  
house of the late William Margin, dec.  
one mile and a half from Danville, one black  
negro man, one woman, and five children,  
high-wagon and gear, plantation tools, horsec,  
cattle, sheep and hogs, nails, locks, hinges, &c.  
Twelve months credit will be given for all  
farms over thirty shillings, by giving bond and  
approved security. The sale will commence at  
ten o'clock, by  
at  
JOSEPH MORGAN, Esq'or.

September 18, 1798. 31\*

ONE half of 3393 acres of land, lying on  
Red river, about eight or ten miles above  
the beaver dam, entered in the name of Wil-  
liam Barkdale, dec. will be exposed to sale to  
the highest bidder, in Paris, on Saturday the  
23d of September next, the land to be sold with  
its contingencies, without reserve. And also  
one half of sundry entries made in the name of  
Lewis Craig, assignee of William Barkdale, on  
the surplus of sundry military surveys, amount-  
ing to 3035 acres, in the county of Fayette, to  
be sold on the same terms, by  
SAMUEL BARKDALE, Esq'or.  
of Wm. Barkdale, dec.  
August 30th, 1798. 31\* J. H. P.

## SURVEYING, &c.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public,  
that on the thirteenth notice he will attend  
to the above business in the following line, viz:  
1. I will locate and survey—or survey lands,  
that have been located by virtue of warrants,  
pulling for lands west of the river Ohio. I will  
also rectify any mistakes, (i. e.) take up war-  
rants that have been wrong located, and locate  
them anew—All of which shall be done at the  
most reduced price. And from long experience  
in the above business, and a general knowledge  
of the country, I flatter myself of giving par-  
ticular satisfaction to any gentleman that I may  
have the honor of serving in the aforesaid line.

PETER M'ASTRICK.

September 18, 1798.

N. B. A word left with Mr. James Lecom,  
in Georgetown, will be sufficient notice. P. M.

PURSUANT to an order of the court of Ma-  
son county, appointing commissioners to  
establish the legal call and boundaries of an  
entry of 237 1/2 acres of land, made in the name  
of Anthony Thornton, lying in Mason county,  
and beginning on the lower Buffalo road, which  
ends from the lower Blue Licks towards the  
mouth fork of Licking, about a mile north of  
where said road crosses Johnson's fork, running  
thence two miles west and four miles east, then  
extending from each end of the line five miles  
north or south for quantity—I shall on Thursday  
the 27th day of September, attend with the  
commissioners to take the depositions of certain  
persons, in order to establish said call and bound-  
aries. The commissioners, witnesses, &c. will  
meet at ten o'clock in the morning at James  
Buckham's, who lives on the south east cor-  
ner of the said land, and thence proceed to the  
calls of the entry.

ANTH. THORNTON, jun.

August 31, 1798.

BEING obliged to be absent from the State  
for a few months, I have appointed Mr.  
James Ellis and William Dabney, jun. to take  
charge of my office; and they are duly autho-  
rized to transact the whole business of the Clerk  
of the Lexington District Court. I have also  
empowered those gentlemen to receive money due  
me, and discharge certain accounts; those  
indebted are requested to make immediate  
payment.

TH. BODLEY.

Lexington, Aug. 30, 1798. 31

## TAKE NOTICE.

THAT commissioners appointed by the court  
of Mason county, will meet on Wednesday the  
26th of September ensuing, at Hugh Shannon's  
settlement and pre-emption, on the waters of  
Shannon, in order to take depositions of witness-  
es and perpetuate their testimony respecting the  
said settlement and pre-emption, and to do such  
other acts as may be agreeable to law.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

Sept. 3, 1798.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from  
taking assignments on two notes giv-  
ing by me to Mr. Hugh Rankin, mil-  
wright, dated some time about the first  
of June last, the first for fifteen pounds,  
payable five months after date, the second  
twenty-five pounds, payable  
seven months after date, as I am deter-  
mined not to pay them until compelled  
by law, the said Rankin not having  
complied with his contract with me  
in building my mills.

SAMUEL KINCART.

September 18, 1798. 3w

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are  
requested to call and pay off their respec-  
tive balances, on or before the twentieth of  
August next; about which time I intend sending  
for a fresh supply of goods. Those who cannot  
possibly pay, will at least be expected to call and  
close their accounts, by giving bond or note.—  
Any person neglecting the above notice, will be  
considered as unwilling to discharge their just  
debts, and more effectual steps will be taken to  
compel payment.

C. BEATTY.

Lexington, July 10th, 1798. 1f

## FOUND, NEAR LEXINGTON.

AND left at this office, A BLACK  
LEATHER POCKET BOOK;  
by the papers it contains, it appears  
to belong to Samuel Whitlock—the  
owner may get it by applying to the  
printer, and paying for this advertise-  
ment.

BLANK BOOKS.  
Suitable for Clerks, Merchants, Sheriffs, &c.  
for sale at this office.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Members of the Kentucky Association for  
the establishment of  
2. A VINEYARD,  
are requested to be punctual in their attendance  
at Mr. Powell's hall in Lexington, on Satur-  
day the 22d inst. at three o'clock in the after-  
noon, as some matters of great importance are  
then to be laid before them.

N. B. The gentleman, in whose hands J. J.  
Dulour has left his subscription-papers, will  
please to find them as soon as possible to the  
subscriber in Lexington.

J. RUSSELL, Sec. of the Society.

Lexington, September 10, 1798.

## TWENTY-FIVE CENTS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, an appren-  
tice boy, to the Hatter's trade, named Ja-  
cob Coffman, about fifteen years old. Whoever  
delivers him to his master, near the mouth of  
Dick's river, shall have the above reward, but  
no other charges paid.

David Sutton.

September 10, 1798.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in  
Scott county, a bright bay mare, about fourteen  
hands and a half high, three years old, a star in  
her forehead, no brand perceivable on her, but  
has a mark on each side of her neck some white  
hairs in it, and has two white feet behind, and  
one before, appraised to 12l.

ABRAHAM ROBINSON.

September 8th, 1798.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, liv-  
ing in Montgomery county, on  
Red river, near the Great Beaver  
pond, one bay mare, seven years old,  
about thirteen and a half hands high,  
some fiddle spots, branded on the near  
shoulder thus T, has on a small bell  
tied with a leather strap, appraised to 12l.

WILLIAM WOOLDRIDGE.

April 23d, 1798.

A COMMITTEE of the trustees of the Lex-  
ington Academy, have employed a Mr.  
Levy Johnson to open a

## ENGLISH SCHOOL,

under their direction, in the said academy, the  
18 day of October next.

ADAM RANKIN.

## NOTICE.

I WILL sell on the most moderate  
terms, ten thousand acres of land on  
Licking, being part of a thirty thou-  
sand acre tract, which includes the  
three forks of Grassy creek, three or  
four hundred acres of lands situate in  
the neighbourhood of Lexington, will be  
taken in part payment, and twelve  
months credit given for the balance; any  
person inclinable to purchase, will  
apply to Mr. William Leavy of Lex-  
ington who is fully empowered to  
transact this business, or to the sub-  
scriber.

JOHN CRITTENDON.

September 7th, 1798.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Fayette  
county, on the waters of Cane run, four  
miles from Lexington, on the Georgetown road,  
a dark bay mare, about 14 and a half hands  
high, four years old last spring; has some grey  
hairs on her hind foot, no brand perceivable;  
appraised to 10l.

JAMES ALEXANDER.

June 12, 1798.

ALL those indebted to the late partner-  
ship of

7. CLAY & C.

are requested to come forward and pay off their  
respective balances, on or before the tenth day  
of October next, or to give their bonds or notes,  
payable in two months after date. Those who  
fail to comply with the above notice, may ex-  
pect more effectual steps immediately taken to  
compel payment.

Samuel Watkins.

September 10, 1798.

WHEREAS my wife Judith Vanlandingham  
hath left my lodgings and separated from  
me, I do hereby forewarn any person from deal-  
ing with her in my name, as I am determined  
to pay none of her debts, nor answer any civil  
calls in any respect.

George Vanlandingham,

September 10, 1798.

## NEW BOOKS.

JUST opening on Croft street, next door to  
Mr. Burrows's store, a large collection of  
BOOKS,

Consisting of many thousand volumes of Law,  
Physic, Divinity, History, Novels, plays, Re-  
views, Chap Books, Testament, &c. &c.—A  
parcel of German and French books—Some  
Classics. The whole of which will be sold at  
the Philadelphia retail prices—Like wife a par-  
cel of Music for the Violin, Flute, &c.—New  
Songs and Country Dances—A quantity of El-  
egant Paper Hangings—Landed Hens—Whip-  
Playing Card—A quantity of Men's Sleeves,  
Fine and Coarse, very low—A parcel of Gold  
Rings—Also a quantity of Cloths, Coatings,  
Gallies, Fancy Wall Coatings—A quantity of  
Tambours, Mullin, and various other articles  
too tedious to mention.

As I am about returning to Baltimore this  
fall, I will give bargains, either whole sale or  
retail, for Cash.

JOHN MULLANPHY.

Lexington, September 11, 1798.  
N. B. These goods will remain in town but  
two or three weeks.

## TAKE NOTICE.

A Petition will be presented to the next  
general assembly, for the division of War-  
ren county.  
August 23, 1798.

## NOTICE.

Is hereby given, that the commis-  
sioners appointed by the county court of  
Fayette, will on Saturday the 29th inst. let to  
the lowest bidder, the building of a bridge of  
hewed timber, across South Elkhorn, near John  
Farley's mill.

September 11th, 1798.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living  
in Lincoln county, a bay mare,  
ten years old, about thirteen hands  
high, no brand perceivable, a large bell  
on branded thus OOOOOOO, a star  
in her forehead, a scar on her near hip,  
appraised to 6l.

WILLIAM FERRILL.

May 4.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living  
in Lincoln county, one bay horse,  
mixed with a white hairs, about fifteen  
hands high, flip before, five years old,  
branded on the near buttock, but not  
legible, appraised to 35l.

Also one brown horse colt, about  
thirteen hands three inches high, three  
years old, branded on the near shoul-  
der and buttock, with a three barred  
strip iron, with a blaze and snip in  
his face, appraised to 10l.

RICHARD MURPHY.

May 24th, 1798.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in  
Clarke county, on four mile  
creek, a dark bay horse, about thir-  
teen hands and a half high, no brand  
perceivable, a small star in his fore-  
head, he has some appearance of the  
poll-evil, his hind feet white, about  
nine years old, appraised to 10l.

JAMES DUNCAN.

May 17th, 1798.

## FOR SALE,

Forty thousand acres of  
LAND,  
ON LICKING.

3,350, also in Jefferson county, on the wa-  
ters of Bear Grass.  
1000 acres of a pre-emption in Shelby county,  
Folk's run.  
4000 acres adjoining the pre-emption.  
1000 acres on the Ohio, Jefferson county.  
2,500 on the Ohio, Mason county.  
4000 do. do.  
4000 acres on the Beech Fork, Nelson coun-  
ty.  
2,333 1/3 acres on Fern creek, Jefferson county  
7000 acres on Rough creek, Madison county.  
4300 acres in Meigs county, on the Ohio.  
450 acres on Green River, Lincoln county.  
7500 acres on Cone's creek, Nelson county.  
1000 do. near the Kentucky river, Woodford  
county.

The greater part of the above lands I will  
sell very low for the next drop of tobacco,  
wheat, flour, hemp or merchandise.

SAMUEL P. DUVAL.

April 15, 1798.



LONDON, June 13.

A vessel has arrived at Yarmouth, which was taken by the North Sea fleet, & supposed to be bound for Ireland, as it had on board a great number of pikes, with arms, clothing, &c. Another vessel with 20000 stand of arms, intended for the rebels, has been captured by one of Admiral King's mill's squadron, and one with twelve thousand stand of arms, is also reported to have been captured by Lord Hugh Seymour. (Star.)

Pilots have left this country, for the purpose of conducting the Russian fleet into our seas. It is not certain what station it is to take; but there is every disposition in that court heartily to co-operate in the plans of our Cabinet. This fleet, which is said to consist of ten sail of the line and five or six frigates, is expected very soon.

June 15.

Letters from Waterford state that a French frigate lately landed on the Wexford coast, not only a great quantity of small arms, but also the whole of her own great guns, for the use of the rebels.—Hence is accounted for the number of ship guns which the insurgents have lately brought into the field.

DUMFRIES, June 12.

An express from General Nugent in Ireland, received here this morning, brings an account that the rebels have got in possession of Donaghadee, where they are in force.

CAMPBLETOWN, June 8.

A Mr. George Thompson, a man of property, is just arrived in town from near Glenann. He was obliged to fly from his house last evening. He brings accounts, that in the North of Ireland, from Coleraine to Larne, the insurgents were all assembling, armed in the best manner they could.

GLASGOW, June 12.

All communication between Donaghadee and Portpatrick is stopped for the present. The packet with the mail failed from Carrickfergus.

On Sunday an express arrived at Ayr to Gen. Drummond, which occasioned the immediate march of the Lancashire Light Dragoons for Portpatrick, to embark for Ireland. The Durham Cavalry marched yesterday from Dumfries on the same route, and are to proceed by forced marches.

The first battalion of the Royals, quartered at Sirling, march to-morrow, on their route to Ireland.

BELFAST, June 12.

Saturday morning colonel Stapleton having received intimation of a number of people assembled at Saintfield and neighbourhood, he set out for Newtownards with a detachment of the York fencible regiment, accompanied by the Newtownards and Cumber Yeoman cavalry and infantry, altogether about 320 men, and two field pieces.

About half past four o'clock in the evening, this little army fell in with a body of the rebels, amounting to between six and seven thousand, near Saintfield. The light infantry commanded by captain Chetwynd, advanced with gallantry to the height on the right, which having gained, he was attacked by a body of not less than 3000 men, the front armed with pikes, and the center and rear with muskets, whose fire galled them severely, till the body of the troops and field pieces came up, when the rebels were routed with very great slaughter.

The rebels, by their own account, lost upwards of 500 men, among whom were several of their leaders.

The insurgents have been in possession of Donaghadee for some days.

HAMBURG, June 1.

Letters from Holland, arrived today, contain the most shocking details of new atrocities committed by the French in Switzerland: One hundred and thirty-three villages, and seventeen towns have been entirely destroyed and deserted. Sion, the principal town of the Valais, was plundered during twenty-four hours, and afterwards completely burnt. The women were dragged into the streets naked, and after the most brutal insults, thrown over into the flames. Above forty children were stabbed with bayonets.

The fermentation is so violent, that Ochs, the new modeller of the Helvetic republic, is afraid to appear in pub-

lic; the French have given him a guard for his person, otherwise he would be torn in pieces.

According to the Vienna Gazette, the Turkish troops, in the late battle with Passawan Oglu, are said to have lost 3000 men, with ten cannon and two mortars. The Beglerbeg of had his pipe shot out of his mouth, and immediately retreated with the choicest of the Asiatic troops. The captain Pacha, however, who, on the 12th ult. arrived at Ceitlow, has marched against the rebels with a numerous army, with which a flotilla will co-operate. The Grand Seignor has set the price of 50,000 on the head of Passawan Oglu.

PETERSBURGH, May 15.

Our Court Gazette, of this day, contains an ordinance of his imperial majesty, forbidding, under strict penalties, any manufacturer to make tri-colored ribbands, or any dealer to sell them. This ordinance is signed by Prince Alexis Rurakin.

BOSTON, August 24.

Yesterday arrived in town from Bayonne, via Marblehead, Mr. Hinckley, late mate of the Galen. He bro't no papers, but informs that he had heard Lord St. Vincent had gone into the Mediterranean in pursuit of the Toulon fleet, leaving a squadron to confine the Spaniards to Cadiz.—That a war was expected with America, and privateers were equipping for the indiscriminate capture of our vessels.

On the banks of Newfoundland, spoke a fishing schooner that had fallen in with the brig Maria, of Boston, captain Hatch, from Bourdeaux for Charleston, that had met with the brig Sophia, from Havre, for Philadelphia, on board of which Mr. Gerry was a passenger. *Mercury.*

Extrait of a letter from a respectable gentleman in Malaga, dated June 26.

There is at this time a report circulating that admiral Nelson has fallen in with the Toulon fleet, taken some, sunk others and put the remainder to flight. This news is so good, I am fearful it will not prove true.

PHILADELPHIA, August 31.

By a French paper of the 10th of June, it appears that the French government had received an English paper containing the dispatches from the American envoys to the president of the United States, which were communicated by the president, to congress, on the 3d of April. In consequence thereof the following letters passed between Mr. Gerry and Mr. Talleyrand.

#### INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

*The Minister of Exterior Relations [M. Talleyrand] to Mr. Gerry,*  
*Paris May 30, 1798.*

I communicate to you, sir, a London Gazette of the 15th May. You will therein see a very extraordinary publication. I cannot learn without surprise that some perfidious persons have availed themselves of the retired manner in which the envoys of the United States chose to live, to make them propositions and hold with them conversations, the object of which, evidently was to deceive them. I beg you to let me know immediately the names of the persons designated by the letters W. X. Y. and Z. and also the name of the lady whom Mr. Pinckney declares to have conversed with him on American affairs. If you have an objection to sending them in writing, please to communicate them confidentially to the bearer. I rely on your zeal to enable me to investigate these intrigues, of which I congratulate you on not being the dupe, and in your desire to see it perfectly falsified.

*Mr. Gerry's Answer.*

*Paris, May 31, 1798.*  
YOUR letter, Citizen Minister, of the 30th instant, and the Gazette to which it refers, have been handed me. The last contains all the informal negotiations communicated by the Envoys to their government.

If unauthorized persons have come forward, or if having limited powers they have exceeded them, they have abused the French government and the Envoys; I am not competent to judge of this, as they did not produce any document whatever to prove that they were authorized to treat with us. The publications in question suffice to show, how very delicate my situation is, with respect to the names of these persons, and they contain circumstan-

ces which I hope will enable you to investigate the affair without inflicting upon further communications from me. Desirous however, to dispel suspicions, by which innocent persons may be embarrassed, I have no objection to declare that three of the individuals alluded to are strangers, and that the fourth acted only as a messenger and interpreter. You will observe, citizen minister, the extreme reluctance of the envoys, to this informal mode of treating, by their reply to the 30th of October, to certain propositions that had been made them. The 1st of November they determined to put an end to such communications, and have kept their resolution, in opposition to repeated attempts that have since been made. They nevertheless consider it their duty to communicate every thing to their government.

Accept, citizen minister, the assurance of my profound esteem,

*ELBRIDGE GERRY.*

*The minister of foreign relations, to Mr. Gerry.*

*Paris, June 1, 1798.*  
I have received, sir, your letter of yesterday.—You inform me, 1st, that the Gazette presented you contains all the informal negotiations communicated by the envoys to their government; 2dly, that the persons in question have not produced to your knowledge any document whatever, to show they were accredited; 3dly, that three of the individuals alluded to, (viz. in the order I have placed them, W. X. Y.) are strangers; the fourth, that is Z. hath acted only as a messenger and interpreter.

Although I fully conceive of your reluctance to name these persons, I must pray you instantly to subject it to the importance of the object: please either to give me their names in writing, or, communicate them in confidence to the bearer; name the woman that Mr. Pinckney alludes to; tell me if any of the citizens attached to my office, and authorized by me to see the envoys, have said a word that had the least affinity to the disgusting proposal made by X and Y, to remit any sum whatever, for corrupt purposes.

*Mr. Gerry's answer.*

*Paris, June 3, 1798.*

*Citizen Minister.*  
I have received your letter of the 1st inst. in which after having repeated a part of mine of the 31st May, you urge me immediately to yield to the importance of the object, and to give you, &c.

As to the persons designated by X and Y, I will forward you their names in writing, under my hand and seal, if you will assure me they shall not be published as coming from me, altho' this measure does not appear to me necessary to discover them.—and Z informs me that he will make himself known: as W has never said a word to me relative to X, or any part of our communications, I presume the manifest inconvenience that would result to me from relying upon mere hearsay, is a sufficient excuse for omitting his name.

I cannot give you the name of any woman, for no one has had any political conference with me, since my arrival in Paris.

As to the citizens attached to your office, and authorized by you to see the envoys, in your official communications, I cannot recollect one word from any of them that had the least relation to the propositions made by X and Y, in their informal negotiations, to pay money for corrupt distributions.

Accept, &c.

*The minister of foreign affairs to Mr. Gerry,*

*Paris, June 4, 1798.*

SIR,  
Your letter, of yesterday is just received. You may address to me in perfect confidence, the names that you announced under your hand and seal. I assure you they shall not be published as coming from you.  
[The names have, in fact, been sent to the minister, who instantly deposited them with the proper authority.]

*To the Minister of Foreign Affairs.*

*Paris, 13 Prairial, May 31.*  
Mr. Gerry has communicated to me the letter which you yesterday wrote him, in which you expressly desire him to acquaint you with the names of the persons understood by the letters W.

X. Y. Z. referred to in the correspondence of the American envoys, printed in the public papers of the United States of America, dated the 10th of April. My delicacy could not but be severely hurt to see myself under the appellation of Z. performing a part in the company of certain *intrigants*, whose object, doubtless, was to derive advantage from the credulity of the American envoys, and to make them their dupes. Finding myself implicated in this affair, and desirous to remove the uneasiness I felt respecting the disagreeable impressions, and the consequences which the publication of your letter to Mr. Gerry may have occasioned, I thought it my duty to see you without delay, and to intimate you, citizen minister, to have the goodness to give me your declaration in writing, that in the interview I had with these gentlemen, I followed up the communication which you employed me to transmit to them, in the manner which I now proceed to explain. In the beginning of the last Brumaire, having gone to pay my respects to the minister of foreign affairs, and the conversation having turned upon the United States of America, he expressed to me his surprise that no Americans, and particularly the new envoys, ever came to his house; that this was not the way to open a negotiation, for the success of which they had more reason than us to be concerned; that he would receive them individually with great pleasure, and particularly Mr. Gerry, whom he had known at Boston. Knowing the friendship which I maintained with Mr. Gerry, he desired me to communicate to them what he had said. I accordingly waited upon Mr. Gerry, who having sent for his colleagues, I parted to them the conversation which I had had with the citizen minister. Messrs. Pinckney and Marshall, from motives of etiquette, refused to wait upon the minister; but as the same reasons did not apply to Mr. Gerry, it was agreed that he should go next day to the minister's house, and that I should accompany him. At this period Mr. Gerry could not express himself in French.

Next day we accordingly went; but the minister not being at home, Mr. Gerry requested that a day should be named for the visit, and it was fixed for a few days after. We went to the place of meeting, and, after the usual compliments, Mr. Gerry having expressed to the minister a wish to see harmony re-established between the two republics, the minister replied, that the Directory had come to a determination not to treat with them, till they had made reparations for some articles in the speech of the president at the opening of the congress, and given an explanation of some others; that he could only put off for a few days making an official communication to them of this determination; that till then, if they had any proposition to make which could be agreeable to the Directory, he would present them with the utmost alacrity; that considering the circumstances and the services of a similar kind which France had performed on a similar occasion to the United States, the best way would be for them to offer a loan to France, either by taking Batavian Inscriptions for the sum of 15 or 16 millions of florins, or in any other manner that might be approved. Mr. Gerry, after replying in a polite, though evasive manner, on the first article, added on the subject of the loan, that their powers did not extend so far, but that he would talk over the matter with his colleagues.

It is to be observed, that as the minister spoke nothing but French, I repeated in English to Mr. Gerry what he said; and although certain that he very well understood the answers of Mr. Gerry, I repeated them to him in French. We took our leave of the minister, who then received a courier, and he desired me at parting to repeat to Mr. Gerry and his colleagues, what he had said to us. Accordingly I repeated to Messrs. Pinckney and Marshall, in presence of Mr. Gerry, the conversation we had with the minister. A few days after Mr. Gerry requested me again to accompany him on a visit to the minister, and having renewed his expressions of the extreme desire he entertained to see the most perfect union re-established between the two nations, he recurred to the insufficiency of their powers, and proposed in his own name and that of his colleagues, that one of them should immediately set out for America with the conditions which the French gov-



ernment might propose.—The minister answered that it would then require six months to have an answer, and that it was of the utmost importance to come to a speedy resolution; that he was extremely desirous to have frequent communication with them individually and amicably. This appearing to him the best means to arrive at a speedy understanding, he lamented on this account that he had yet no communication with them. Such, citizen minister, as far as my memory can recollect, are the details of the two conversations at which I was present. I shall only add, that no person wishes more anxiously than I do to see this negotiation brought to a successful conclusion.

Health and respect.

(Signed) HADLEY.

Lexington, September 19, 1798.

The Yellow Fever still continues its ravages with increased malignity, in Philadelphia.—The number of deaths from the 25th to the 29th, were from 93 to 48, per day.

SIXTY-NINE new cases of the Yellow Fever (says the Aurora, of the 31st August) were reported for the last 24 hours, by 25 physicians.

TO THE FREEMEN OF KENTUCKY.

THE aristocrats declare, that all the meetings which you have already held in this state for the purpose of expressing your sentiments on the present situation of public affairs, are *unlawful*; and that it is the duty of the magistrates to suppress all such assemblies.

This party is guilty of the greatest inequities, both in their declarations and conduct. They infiltrated in congress, that the communications from our envoys should be published for the information of the people.—They have called upon the people from one end of the continent to the other, to come forward and express their sentiments. They have procured, and assisted at, such meetings, not only in every state, but in most of the counties in many of the states.—They have sent to the president addresses from every neighbourhood where they could be procured. They were the first to propose addresses and meetings in this country, and have attended those meetings to try to influence their resolutions; but having been out-voted upon all these occasions, they now cry out—they are all *unlawful*. Thus it is always—if they cannot deceive the people as to the object, their next attempt is to impose on them, as to the propriety of the means, which they are using to obtain that object; and they have now for little sense of shame as to condemn the very means introduced and used by themselves on this very occasion. If you will examine the *dutiful* and *loyal* addresses which have been presented by such meetings, and the *gracious* answers which have been given to them by the president, you will find that many of them expressly advocate the propriety of such meetings. An address from "The field officers of the district of Salisbury, and a number of private gentlemen of the same district," contains this clause: "Although we deem it improper, on ordinary occasions, for the people to impose their opinions on the executive or representatives of the people; yet at a period pregnant with events of the highest importance to our happiness and safety, we cannot resist those feelings which prompt us to make known to the rulers of our country, our perfect approbation of the measures adopted and pursued by them, and our firm and unalterable determination to support them against the attacks of any foreign or domestic enemy." The answer to this address has this clause in it: "It would be too great an expense of time, and of too little utility, for all the people to assemble and express their opinions on public measures in the ordinary course of things—nor could the necessary information be collected and presented to all; but upon great occasions like the present, when every enquiring and thinking mind is irresistibly drawn to the state of the nation, and especially when the government itself is so manifestly attacked, there seems to be a peculiar propriety in the declaration of sentiments." How then can this party, with whom the president's opinion and declaration are of more weight than the constitution itself, now ob-

ject to such meetings, or to the discussion of public measures in them. But perhaps they suppose that they are lawful only as far as they are permitted by the president, and that he intended only to authorize such as were held for the purpose of approving, not of condemning and remonstrating against public measures; and therefore that any handful of citizens who do approve, have a right to assemble in this manner, although this right is denied to thousands of you, because you disapprove those measures. If these are their sentiments they cannot influence your conduct; You know that it is both the duty and the right of freemen to assemble and deliberate on the conduct of their public servants. It is their duty, because there is no other effectual mode by which the people can communicate to each other their sentiments, or demand a change of measures when they disapprove the conduct of their servants. It is also their right, because they have not only not relinquished this power, but have it expressly acknowledged and secured to them by the federal as well as by the state constitution.—The federal constitution declares, that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances." The state constitution says, "That the citizens have a right in a peaceable manner to assemble together for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government, for a redress of grievances, or other proper purposes, by petition, address or remonstrance." You do not therefore hold this privilege at the will and pleasure of any president: it was not conferred by him, neither has he any authority to deprive you of it; and you will never suffer yourselves to be deterred from exercising it, by suggestions so destructive to the principles of liberty, and proceeding from those who wish to see liberty herself laid prostrate at the feet of the president.

The same party is clamorous against any declarations either public or private, which are made in this country, as to the necessity of providing ourselves with arms; and they declare, that exhortations to that effect proceed from a wish to arm the people against their own government. Here also they hold out as criminal in you, a conduct recommended by the government itself, adopted by several of the state legislatures, and pursued by the people in every other part of the United States. Your government tells you, that your country is in the most imminent danger; the president calls out,—to arms—to arms!—All the rest of America are putting themselves in a posture of defence; and yet it is represented as unwarrantable in you to make any attempts of the same kind.—The being armed for their defence, is the greatest privilege a free people can enjoy; because it is the only real security for the preservation of any privilege. In vain does a constitution declare, that the people of a country are entitled to certain privileges, if the people are not in a situation to enforce their claim to those privileges. The constitution can do nothing more than define those privileges, it must leave it to the people themselves to assert and defend them; but this cannot be done by a people who are unarmed. The necessity of having the people armed, always increases with the prospect of danger either from without, as when a foreign power threatens the country, or from within, as when the privileges of the people are attacked; or when standing armies are introduced or greatly increased. Standing armies are such dangerous and deadly foes to liberty, that whenever one soldier is ordered to be raised, ten muskets ought to be put into the hands of the militia. The militia-man may slumber,—he may be deceived; but the soldier is always at his post, and ready to obey any orders he may receive from those who are eye on the watch for the most favorable moment in which he may be used for the destruction of liberty. The framers of our constitutions deeply impressed with the importance of the privilege to the country of liberty, have made the most unequivocal declarations of the people's right to enjoy this privilege. The federal constitution declares, that "a well regulated militia

being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed;" and the state constitution says, that "the right of the citizens to bear arms in defence of themselves and the state, shall not be questioned." It is therefore not only your right but your indispensable duty also to be armed; and there can be no question but that your patriotic legislature will make use of every possible expedient to place the freemen of this state in this desirable situation.

The right of assembling to remonstrate against grievances, and that of providing and bearing arms for your own defence and that of your country, being then undoubted and all important, you ought to treat with the utmost contempt, all who call these rights into question; and you should declare with that undaunted firmness, which ought to be possessed by every freeman, when claiming and exercising such important privileges, that you will, whenever you shall deem it expedient and necessary, assemble together for the purpose of examining into, censuring and remonstrating against the improper conduct of your public servants; and that you will provide yourselves with such arms as may be necessary to defend yourselves, your liberties, your country and its constitution.

A CITIZEN.

#### Wonderful Convention of Bees!!!

About the 23th ult. the Convention began, from every direction, at Judge M'Nary's, the Federal judge of Merit district, who lives near Nashville. They continued to collect about 8 days, and from thence to five swarms each day. The first swarm settled on the garden pines; and every succeeding one settled on the preceding, until they increased to an enormous size. Many attempts were made to secure them in hives, but without success. One swarm was carried more than a mile, but within a day or two left the hive and returned to the general sitting. They were so inoffensive that they were removed and disturbed with the naked hand, without attempting to sting anyone. After many fruitless attempts to secure them in hives, matches of brimstone were applied to the heap, in order to destroy them, for fear they should plunder the judge's bees; in consequence of which they began to disperse. The above in forming may be relied on; we having received it through several respectable channels, one of which was a gentleman who lives within a mile of Judge M'Nary's, and on whose veracity we may repose entire confidence.

This is certainly one of the most singular events in natural history. To me it may appear ominous of some physical, or national calamity, and from this circumstance the superstitious may be disposed to predict war, pestilence, famine, &c. Some forcible motive, however, has extraordinary convention exists; a motive which cannot perhaps be ascertained by beings who are so little acquainted with the economy of bees as we.

Many have alleged, from the display of their ingenuity, that in the department of science to which nature has confined their faculties, they are beings of superior intelligence to man; and perhaps they may be constitutionally endowed with a spirit of divination; as many animals, and particularly some species of birds, are well known to indicate, by their actions or their cries, the approach of storms, the severity of winters, &c. Would it then be absurd to hazard a conjecture that these intelligent creatures, foresee the approach of an excessive drought, which will destroy the sowers, or a severe winter, against which they are but ill-dressed and unaccommodated, and that they have thus convened to consult upon the most practicable means of avoiding the evil? But these ideas perhaps favor too much of the miraculous, and this conjecture may perhaps rather be imputed to some local existing cause, out of the realm of our investigation, than to any faculty of prediction in the bees. Similar congregations of hawks have been recorded, and those of pigeons, wild-geese, crows, &c. are common.

#### LOST,

#### FIVE BANK BILLS,

A MOUNTING in the whole to 200 Dollars, issued from the Bank of Baltimore, signed by J. Calhoun, President, and Jas. Cox, cashier. One for 100 dollars, No. 14, X, payable to R. Greatham 2d January, 1797. One of 20 dollars, No. 656, H, payable to J. Chest 4th March, 1797. One of 20 dollars, No. 725, N, 28, to whom payable not recollectable. One of 20 and one of 10 dollars, numbers not known.

#### A Reward of Twenty Dollars

will be given to any person who will deliver them to the printer hereof. All persons are hereby cautioned against receiving said bills, and should they be tendered, are requested to stop them and give information thereof.

#### A Caution to all Workers.

WHEREAS, several persons have come up on High Street, and purchased reeds (or brooms) supposing them to be of my make.—As I have carried on the reed making business for several years, my reeds are known to be superior to any made in this state. I still carry on the reed making business, at my late High Street, opposite the late Mr. Moore's—honest shop, where I have a painted sign, with my name on it; and to prevent mistake, I will sell no more reeds in future, without the initials of my name branded on the end piece.

GEORGE BROWNLEE.

Lexington Sept. 15th 1798.

#### TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

FOR apprehending and securing James McIntire, who deserted from a detachment of recruits, of the 4th regiment, under my order, on the 21st instant, from this place. He is about five feet six inches high, thirty-three years old, ruddy complexion and sandy hair—he was born in Ireland, speaks quick, his clothing consists of a home made shirt and overall.

JOHN TAYLOR, Lieut. 4th U. S. Regt. Winchester, Kentucky? Sept. 17, 1798.

#### Dr. ESSEX,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND MAN MID WIFE,

A PUPIL of the late Dr. John Hunter of London, announces to his friends and the public, his intention of practicing in the several departments of his profession.

N. B. Dr. Essex resides in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Seitz, at that end of the town of Lexington which leads out to Franklin. tt

#### TO BE LET,

The House adjoining the Jail in the town of Lexington.

Persons desiring any person inclining to take it will be received, in writing, by the undersigned, at Mr. Brett's tavern on the second day of October.

SAM. ALAIR, WM. DUCKLEY, LEON. YOUNG, } Comrs.

#### MASON COUNTY, &c.

To all Sheriffs and Constables within this Commonwealth.

WHEREAS complaints have been made to me, a justice of the peace for said county, on oath, by Thomas Holman, jailor for the District of Washington, that Thomas Holman, who has lately been committed to the District prison by the called court for his examination, on suspicion of his passing counterfeit notes of the bank of Charleston of different denominations, on the evening of the seventh instant, forcibly escape from the said jail, and is now going about large; there are, therefore, in the name of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, to require you and each of you, in your respective counties, to make diligent search, by way of hue and cry, for the said Thomas Holman, and him having found to seize and retake, and safely convey to the said jail for the District of Washington, there to be kept until he shall therein be discharged by due course of law. Given under my hand and seal the 15th day of September, 1798.

JOHN JOHNSTON. (SEAL.)

The different printers in this state are requested to insert the above in their papers.

#### TAKE NOTICE,

I shall attend at the house of William Ferguson on Mill creek, on the second Saturday in October next, with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Montgomery, and adjourn from day to day, under an edict which I am alternately the boundaries of land, and for other purposes; and then and there to take the depositions of sundry witnesses, in order to perpetuate testimony concerning the special calls of an entry of four hundred acres of land in following words, viz. "I have purchased, as affixes of 8 small Bittins, under a proclamation warrant of 600 acres, on the waters of Lick, in the Buffalo road, between Lynn's mill lick and the big mill lick, about midway between, on a small creek, to include an improvement made by Lewis Bonnett." Also, "Lewis Bonnett enters 1200 acres of land, by virtue of a preemption warrant, No. 2529, on the waters of Licking, about three miles westward of a large mill lick, on a Buffalo road leading to said lick, to include his improvement."

Nelson Hackett.

September 15, 1798.

#### WILL BE SOLD

ON Thursday the 4th of October next, at the court-house in Lexington, the following tracts of land, or so much of each tract as will pay the tax and interest due thereon.

Estate of John Trubie, dec. 182 acres, Jefferson. Zach. Johnson, 20 acres, Shannons run. Andy. Boyle, 21 1/2 North Elkhorn. James Major, 4000 do. on Cane run. Julia May's devisees and Joseph Jones' assignees, 476 1/2 Kentucky; 190, same; 310, same. Francis Kirkley, 1200, head Clear creek; 500, same; 1000, Large spring, and Spring grove.

Lands returned by the Sheriff of the different counties, as lying in Fayette county.

William Fenwick, 2000 acres. James Grant, 200, Jefferson. Charles Price, 1000, Hickman. Daniel Boone, 100, do. 100, Jefferson; 300, Little Hickman. John Price, 500, Elkhorn. Canfield Beachcroft, 250, Town fork. Richard Croft, 120, Elkhorn. Hugh Swan, 50, Samuel's Cove, 25, Town fork. Beth. Johnson, 2000, Jefferson. Hugh Morrison, 50, Kentucky. John Caldwell's representative, 2700, Licking. John Antwine, 700, John Howe, 100, Samuel Scott, 150, Amos Clark, 100.

The sale will commence by ten o'clock, A. M. and continue until all is sold, or the tax paid.

WILLIAM FORT, late S. F.

September 21st, 1798.

Advertisements omitted for want of room, shall have a place in our next.





## SACRED TO THE MUSES.

Engraving on the Tomb Stone of a Blacksmith.

My hodge and hammer lie reclined,  
My bellows too, have left their wind;  
My fire extinct, my forge decay'd,  
And in the dust my vice is laid;  
My coal is spent, my iron gone,  
My nails are drove, my work is done;  
My fire-dry'd copse lies here at rest,  
My soul, like me, like me, is blest.

## ANECDOTE.

An illiterate coxcomb going one day to his lawyer's office, a pair of breeches, reproached him for not putting a top in them. "A TOP!" exclaimed the tailor, "Put them on, and your complaint will be removed."

## THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF SAMUEL PRICE & COMPANY.

HAVING been dissolved on the tenth instant, by mutual consent, all those who have any claims against them are requested to apply and have their accounts adjusted; and it is hoped that all those who are indebted to them, upon open accounts, will make immediate payment, or secure bonds or notes for their balances; and thereby prevent the unpleasant necessity of having recourse to compulsory measures.

August 23, 1798.

## STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Franklin County of Quarter Sessions.

May Term, 1798.

Tolliver Craig, complainant,  
Joseph Fenwick, William Fenwick, Benjamin S. Coit, & James Wesleyman, Defendants.

THE defendant, Joseph Fenwick, not having entered his appearance, agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; on the motion of the complainant, by his attorney, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of our next October term, and answer the complainant's bill, or the same will be taken as confessed; that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Kentucky newspapers for two months successively, and published at the state house door in Frankfort, on some Sunday immediately after divine service; and a copy set up at the door of the court house.

(A Copy.) Teffe,  
FLEMING TRIGO, D. C.

## TAKE NOTICE,

THAT a petition will be presented to the next general assembly, for a division of Fayette county, in the following manner, to wit:—beginning on the Woodford line, near to Todd's ferry, and along said line half a mile north of John Allins military survey, and from thence to the seven mile tree, on Card's road, and from thence to the six mile tree, on the Hickman road, and from thence to the seven mile tree, on Tates creek road, and then along said road to the Kentucky river, and then with said river to the beginning.

August 17th, 1798.

## KENTUCKY.

Bairdoun District, to wit:  
May Supreme Court, 1798.

Mark Hardin, complainant,  
Simon Triplett, defendant,  
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, not having entered his appearance agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of the next September term, and answer the complainant's bill, or the same will be taken as confessed;—that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Kentucky newspapers for two months successively, and published at the door of Cox's creek meeting-house, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and a copy set up at the door of the court-house of Nelson county.

(A Copy.) Teffe,  
BEN. GRAYSON, Clk. Cur.

TAKEN up the subscriber, living in Shelby county, on Corn creek, near the Ohio river, a bay mare, about fourteen hands high, a small ear, no brand perceptible, appraised to 121. Also, a sorrel horse colt, about one year old, a star and long snip, appraised to 31.

DANIEL FARLEY.

May 15, 1798.

## BLANK DEEDS

## Notice to the Public.

WILL be exposed to sale at the Court house of Hardin county, in Elizabeth Town, on the second Saturday in October, the following tracts of Land, or so much of each tract as will be sufficient to pay the tax and interest due thereon, agreeably to a delinquent list sent by the Auditor for that purpose:

Elizabeth Hardy, 2000 acres, waters Green river. Anthony W. White, 1000. Rough creek. Robert Cobb, 60, 322, Ohio, twenty five miles below the falls. George Underwood, 1000, Rolling fork. Nancy Cary and Rebecca McDonald, 1230, upper side of Rough creek. Lawrence Grisfith, 325. John Barnett, heirs, 400. Richard Harrison, 3000 Rough creek. Alex. Marr, 1000, Green river. James Sides, 800. William Withersby, 2600, Nolich. Moses White, 500 in the River. Joseph Barnett, decd, 30,000, Rough creek. Charles Conley, 123, Nolich. Samuel Campbell, 1092, Folley. Samuel Cullison, 330, Little Clifty. Samuel Evans, 10000, Bear creek. Aaron Graham, 120, Rough creek. John Handley, 10,054, Green river 3704 do. 4100, do. 2000, do. 2000, Panther creek; 1500, do. 5000 5000. Long lick creek; 400, Nolich; 1000, Green river; 600, Rough creek. Charles Hickman, 1000. Cayer creek; 163, do. 500 Hardins creek. James Rouse, 1500, Bonds creek; 396, Rough creek; 116, Nolich; 2000, Cedar 750, do. 4111, Rough creek; 1000, do. 3000, do. 150, do. 1000, Nolich; 788, Salt lick creek; 1200, Green river; 1800, Bear creek; 2000, Rough creek; 2000, do. 100, Outer creek. John Talbot, 2950, Salt river. Nicholas Welch, 1130, Rough creek. Richard T. Waters, 2000, Clifty. Walter Bakers heirs, 1000, Green river. John Combs heirs, 200, rough and sinking. Thomas Hays, 2000, Dorset and Limestone. John Lewis, 82, mouth of Outer creek. Benjamin Pope, in the name of Edward Cavitts, 400, Rolling fork. William Withers, 500, Ohio, adjoining the mouth of S. river; 500, adjoining the above. Richard Taylor, 1000 Panther creek. Robert Jefferson, 800, Barren; 750, Rock lick creek; 1172, Big Clifty. Joseph Allen, 1000, Hardins creek; 1000, do. Francis Bunn, 500, Nolich. John Fowler, 10,000, Green river. Matthew Ridgely, 1500, Nolich, 500, Mill creek; 200, Salt river; 1000, Nolich; 600, Ohio. Geo. Slaughter, 1500, Blackwater creek. Thomas Watkins, 1000, Rough creek. John Phillips, 4021, Jonathan Swift, 3400, Indian camp; 1950, Welch's creek waters; 568, do. Simon Triplett, 1000, Lyn camp. Joseph Butler, 1000, do. Samuel Payne, 788, left turn. Thomas Dicks, 4000, Little yellow bank. Edward Ireland, 4000, Nolich and Rolling fork. Jesse Hallingsworth, 2000, waters of Green river. Sampson Matthews, 4670-2, Caney and head of Bear creek; 1500, Clover creek. John Brown, 1000, Clifty. Thomas Gaines, 612, do. John Watkins, 9500, Green river. Asahel Welch, 400, Ohio. Eliza Leek, 1000, Alexander Thomas heirs, 2925, waters of Green river. Francis Wheatly, 1000, Green river. William Wheatly, 500, do. Jos. Wilkinson, 5070 3 4 Rough creek. William Weathers, 500, on the Ohio; 500, adjoining the above. Geo. Bayne, 1500, Green river. Thos. Burnie, 2000, do. John Swan, 1000, do. 500, Mill creek; 1000, in the barrens. David Ramsey, 12,500, waters of Green river; 2500, do. John Howell, 5472, upper side of Rough creek. Lewis Ward, 322, Round Bone. James Wilkinson, 3000, below Salt river; 5779, waters of Rough creek. John Huston, 800, do. 640, do. William Fullerton, 4000, head of do. James Steel, 30,000, Green river and Nolich. Wm. Bilingsted, 100, ditto. Isaac Bowman, 1400, Delaware creek. Walker and Smith, 2416, Rough creek. William Galt, 1000, waters of Green river. Jacob Southern, 1100, Rough creek. Peter DeLongus, 500, do. Adam Hops, 1800, Indian camp. Israel Smith, 3000, Rough creek. Ralph W. Hunt, 15,000, Green river and Lyn camp. Henry Work, 400, Nolich; 1000, Green river. William Ruffel, 3000, Nolich; 2000, waters of Rough creek. Hugh Barclay, 1300, below Hardins creek. Archibald Crawford, 200, waters of Green river. William Herndon, 1050, waters of Ohio. John Hood, 30000, Nolich. Joseph Hornsby, 400, Panther creek; 400, do. James Marston, 12,000, Green river. Henry Harrison, 600, Green willow flood. Archer Campbell, 400, do. Wm. C. Webb, 1000, Rough creek. David Barbour, 113,482, Ohio. Robert Morris, 75000, Rough creek; 5200, Green river; 15,000, waters of the Rolling fork and Green river. Alexander Spatzwood, 2000, branch of Green river, called Pleasant run.

The sale to continue from day to day, till the whole is sold. All who shall have any just claims or redress, are cautioned to come forward, and prove them.

GEO. HELM, L. S. & C.

Sept. 3, 1798.

## THE SUBSCRIBER,

Has just returned from Philadelphia, with a large and very general assortment of

## MERCHANDIZE,

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Queen's Ware, &c. &c.

Also an assortment of BEGGARS, consisting of Divinity, Law, History, School, Music, Copperplate, &c. &c.

A large assortment of Ladies' Morocco, Stuff, Leather Shoes and Slippers—all of which will be sold low for Cash.

All those indebted to him, by bond, note or book account, are requested to make payment on or before the first day of September next—A compliance with this request will be gratefully remembered by

WILL LEAVY.

Lexington, Aug. 13, 1798.

## KENTUCKY.

Bairdoun District, to wit:  
May Supreme Court, 1798.

Joseph Akin, complainant,  
John Irwin, John Bulluck, & the heirs of Thomas Prether, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, John Irwin, not having entered his appearance, agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of the next September term, and answer the complainant's bill, or the same will be taken as confessed;—that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Kentucky newspapers for two months successively, and published at the door of Cox's creek meeting-house on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and a copy set up at the door of the court house of Nelson county. (A Copy.) Teffe,  
Ben. Grayson, Clk. Cur.

## WILL BE SOLD

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, On the third Thursday in September next, at the house of John Taylor, at the Lower blue Licks, on a credit till the first day of October, 1799, the purchasers giving bond and security for the payment of the money—the title of William Bell to a survey of 14950 acres, and 3630 acres. These titles have been conveyed to Robert Morris, and by him to the subscriber, who will convey to the purchasers by deed, with special warranty only, it being intended that the purchaser is to take on himself the risk of the title, against all other claims, if any there should be interfering therewith. The large tract will be divided into parcels.—These lands lie on the fourth side of Licking, and binding on the creek, extend out, for about four miles from the Licks.

The people at the Licks are admonished to refrain from cutting wood or timber of any kind on these lands in particular, and all those of William Bell in general.

H. MARSHALL.

August 22d, 1798.

Fayette County,  
August Court of Quarter Sessions 1798.  
Catherine Turner, and Daniel Bryant, administrators of Roger Turner, decd, complainants.

Joseph Williams, Defendant,  
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that he is no inhabitant of this state, on the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the second Monday in November next and answer the said bill of the said complainants, that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months successively, and some Sunday immediately after divine service at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in the town of Lexington, and another copy to be posted at the door of the court house in this county.

(A Copy.) Teffe,  
LEVI TODD, C. F. C.

## TAKE NOTICE,

THAT the lots of the town of Gary, situated on Main Licking, at the mouth of Legitt creek, in the County of Fleming, on the land of Abram Rount, will be exposed to sale on the last Thursday in September: The adjacent country is fertile, the situation good, and a fair mill and grist mill which will be ready to work by the fall, will render it very convenient for exportation: the navigation is well known to be very good: the terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale, by the

TRUSTEES, of said town.

ABOUT the tenth of September 1798 this place for Baltimore and Philadelphia: those gentlemen who have intended to be present to be punctual in their payment (more than three or four days) if they who do not attend to this notice, may not expect to obtain another credit, and shall actually be treated in such a manner as will be disagreeable to them, as well as myself.

Geo. Tegarden.

August 23, 1798.

## FAYETTE COUNTY.

August Court of Quarter Sessions, 1798.  
John Ellis and William Ellis, Complainants,  
Executors of William Ellis, decd.

John Cobb, Ebenezer Smith Platt, Thomas Dawson, James Troup, Executors of William Ellis, decd, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, John Cobb, not having entered his appearance, agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is no inhabitant of this state; on the motion of the complainants, by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the second Monday 15 November next, and answer the amended bill of the said complainants, that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and some Sunday immediately after divine service at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in the town of Lexington, and another copy to be posted at the door of the court house in this county.

A Copy. Teffe

LEVI TODD, C. F. C.

## NOTICE.

I have forewarned all persons from taking an assignment on a note given by me to Martin Harrell, for four pounds, (payable the first day of September next), some time in fall 1797, as I am determined not to pay the same.

GEORGE GARNETT.

August 23, 1798.

## FOR SALE,

Several Small Tracts of Very Valuable LAND, and of Inconvertible TITLE, (viz.)

MILITARY LANDS IN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE, 250 Acres, comprehending three tracts of 120 acres each, adjoining the Northern boundaries of addition to the town of Clarksville, of the eastern bank of the river Cumberland, with view spring of water out of the said tracts, 36 town lots and one lot in the aforesaid addition to the town of Clarksville.

32 separated out lots of two acres each, being part of 53 out lots, lying on the east side of the aforesaid addition to the town of Clarksville, reserved for the accommodation of the purchasers of the town lots, during the term of 18 months from November last.

In THE ILLINOIS GRANT, N. W. TERRITORY.

300 acres, being part of a 500 acre survey No. 126, granted to John Moore, as lieutenant of artillery in the Illinois regiment; by a deed of the trustees of said grant.

LANDS LYING NEAR THE VILLAGE KASKASKIAS.

In the Illinois district, now county of St. Clair, N. W. Territory, granted by court or commandant for the State of Virginia, in 1783.

420 acres, viz. 900 in 8 grants of 120 acres each, in 2 tracts of 240 acres joined together on the east side of the river Kaskaskias, opposite the village of the same name.

364 acres bounded on the front by the said river Kaskaskias.

380 acres, comprehending 10 grants in the year 1784, lying together on the west side of the river Kaskaskias, above and near the village of the same name.

360 acres, bounded on the north by the aforesaid river, and on the east by the village of the same name.

Also one 100 in the town of Kaskaskias, pleasantly situated near the bank of the river.

For further information apply to

P. D. ROBERT.

Who has for sale 450 lbs. of very good GUN POWDER.

Lexington, April 4, 1798.

## Just Imported,

And now opening, at the corner of Main and Creek Streets, opposite the old court-house, a variety of articles, sold to the pretent and approaching season, viz.

An assortment of dry goods, Hardware & cutlery, Salt iron, hoes, scythes and files, Crutcher and glass wares, Spangled do. A general assortment of tin do. Pewter basins, dishes and plates. Superfine post and common paper, School books and test papers, Spelling books, Dilworth's assistant, Main book-keeping, Blank books, Cherry bounces, Porters, Wine, Teas, Coffee, and Chocolate, &c. &c.

All of which will be disposed of extremely low for cash, by the public's humble servant,

NATHAN BURROWS.

Lexington, March 3, 1798.

A generous price will be given for copper tryblugs,